New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1112. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

A Very Large Paper, Containing the latest Intelligence received by the Arctic, Pacific, Atlantic, Baltic, Africa, Asia, Europe, and America, at Sandy Hook, Quarantine, and Jersey City, and by Telegraph and Express, from all parts of the World, up to the hour of publication, is published every morning (Sundays excepted), at No. 113 NASSAU-street, corner of Beekman, in the City of New-York. Also, at the Counting-Room, corner of Hudson-street and Jersey City, for TWELVE and a HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail Subscription SIX DOLLARS a year in advance; Four Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Papers.

Postage for the DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—26 cents per quarter, or $1.04 per annum.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A Large Steamboat, or Ocean Packet, for Panama and California, leads in extensive circulation in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price 25 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 10, 1855.

The House was in Committee of the Whole last evening on the Supply bill. Members usually embrace that opportunity to have a free and easy time of it—but in a great measure they last evening refrained from indulging in the fun and frolic said to be incident to the consideration of the bill, to provide for certain expenses of Government. It was near to 4 o'clock this morning when the House adjourned, and members sought forgetfulness in sleep. I believe there was no unjustifiable or improper item remaining in the bill when it was reported to the House, though quite a decided majority of those present did succeed in incorporating an item appropriating $300 to each member for "incidental" expenses incurred while attending the session of the Legislature. A reconsideration and a rejection of the item was the *finale*. The majority of the members had their joke on the "*vote-yourself-a-farm*" *principle*, and then gave over the project. But yet there was not a few who seriously and determinedly entertained the proposition, claiming for it the legal sanction of the highest law officer of the Administration.

A DIRECT TAX.

This morning there was no meeting until 11 o'clock, when the following bill was the special order:

AN ACT TO PROVIDE MEANS TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. There shall be imposed for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of October, 1855, a State tax of one mill and a quarter on each dollar of the valuation of all real and personal estate in the State, to be assessed, raised and collected upon and by the annual assessments and collection of taxes for said fiscal year, in the manner prescribed by law to be paid into the Treasury of the State to the credit of the General Fund.

SEC. 2. Of the money to be raised by the tax abovementioned, $300,000 shall be paid over to the Canal Fund, and is hereby appropriated towards any deficiency that may exist in the Canal revenues, towards the payment of the interest upon the debt created under the provisions of article seven of the Constitution. The balance to the Canal Fund shall, with quarterly interest, be repaid into the Treasury for the use of the General Fund, as provided in section five of article seven of the Constitution.

SEC. 3. Section two of chapter 210 of the laws of 1842, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "If the Sinking Funds, or any of them, provided in article seven of the Constitution, shall at any time be insufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of any part of the State debt, (chargeable upon the revenues of the Canals by article seven of the Constitution,) as the same shall become payable, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund shall be authorized under the provisions of said article seven, to borrow on the credit of such funds or fund payable in each year, not exceeding 10 years, and bearing such rate of interest, but exceeding 7 per cent. per annum, as they may deem most beneficial to the interest of the State, to supply such deficiency, and the Comptroller shall be authorized to issue stock therefor in the manner provided by law for the issue of stock in other cases."

SEC. 4. The annual State tax imposed by the act chapter 114 of the laws of 1848, is hereby repealed, except as far as the provisions of said act, or any of them, may be necessary for the collection of the taxes heretofore assessed by virtue of the same.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

After a protracted discussion, the Committee of the Whole reported the bill to the House, and recommended its passage. The report of the Committee was agreed to, and the bill ordered to a third reading—Ayes, 83; Noes, 37. Rather close work; but I think it will go through, as it is understood that, unless the quarter-mill tax is adhered to, there is little chance for any extra appropriations to charitable and educational institutions.

PRIVATE CHARTERS.

There was no little of general importance in the Senate this morning, the most noticeable being the introduction, by Senator CLARK, of the following resolves which were ordered to be printed:

Whereas, The corporation now known as the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church in the City of New-York, did on or about the year 1697, or earlier than that year, by instrument in writing, under the seal of the corporators of the inhabitants of the City of New-York, in communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and whereas, The large estate now in possession of the said corporation, was claimed to have been granted to the said corporation by its original corporate name, of "The Rector and Inhabitants of the City of New-York, in communion of the Church of England as by law established," and was claimed to have been so granted for the common benefit of the inhabitants, from time to time, inhabiting and to inhabit within the said City, and

And whereas, By an Act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act to alter the name of the corporation of Trinity Church in New-York, and for other purposes," passed January 25, 1814, without the approval of the Council of Revision, many of the original corporators were excluded from the said corporation, and deprived of their equal and just rights and privileges, as members thereof; and the said corporation and all its privileges were, by the provisions of the said act, restricted and limited to the small number of the said corporators, composing the congregation of Trinity Church and its Chapels, by whom the powers of the said corporation have since been exclusively exercised, and large estates administered and enjoyed, to the great detriment and injury of the original corporators not so admitted. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Vestry of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York, be and they are hereby required to report to the Senate of this State, on or before the 10th day of January next, the number and the names of the persons entitled, under the said act of 1814, to vote at the annual elections for Church Wardens and Vestrymen of the present Corporation of Trinity Church, specifying the number of such persons belonging to the said Church, and the names of the persons so entitled, who did actually vote at each of the three last annual elections, held for the election of Church Wardens and Vestrymen of the said Corporation.

Resolved, That the said Vestry be and they are hereby directed to report to the Senate of this State, on or before the 10th day of January next, the amount of money expended by said Corporation in building or in aiding and assisting to build *Free Churches* in the destitute portions of the Parish of Trinity Church as originally bounded and described, and the names of such Churches, with the amount expended upon each. Also, the number and names of the Churches in the City of New-York, built in whole or in part by the said Corporation within the last five years, and the amount expended on each; the number and names of the Protestant Episcopal Churches situated in the City of New-York in like and necessitous circumstances, which have been aided and assisted by the said Corporation within the last five years, and the amount of such aid and assistance afforded annually or otherwise to each. Also, the number and names of the Churches in the City of New-York, endowed by the said Corporation within the last five years, and the amount of such endowment in each case.

Resolved, That the said Vestry be, and are hereby required to report to the Senate, on or before the 7th day of January next, whether any, and if any, what appropriations have been made by them during the last three years, to institutions of charity, benevolence or learning, in the City of New-York, and the amount so each.

Resolved, That the said Vestry be, and they are hereby directed to report to the Senate, within the first week in January next, the estimate value of each lot and parcel of land owned by the said corporation in the City of New-York, irrespective of the leases thereon.

Resolved, That the said Vestry report to the Senate in the first week of January next, a statement of the number of lots belonging to said corporation, the leases of which have expired within the five years ending on the first of November, 1854, and whether said lots have been sold or have been sold.

CANAL REPAIRS.

By unanimous consent Senator FIELD introduced a bill directing the Canal Board to contract with CHARLES CODD, WILLIAM J. MCALPINE, and their associates, for the repairing and keeping in order of the Canals of the State. The company propose to contract to do all needful repairs for the next ten years, at a saving on present prices of about $300,000—that is, they will do for $700,000 what the State last year paid more than a million of dollars to have done. This would seem on its feasible saving, but there may be something to be said on the other side that would entirely reverse the picture. What that something is we shall probably discover when the bill comes up for discussion in Committee of the whole Senate, where it now is, having obtained a favorable report from a majority of the Canal Committee.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

It is known that in Executive Session yesterday the Senate confirmed the nomination of O. W. GOODRICH as Harbor Master of the port of Albany.

I do not hear that any nomination of Harbor Master was made in place of Mr. MURRAY, who was rejected on Friday.

To-morrow the doors close again on the outsiders, when all remaining nominations will probably be acted on. So mote it be.

J. B. S.

Temperance Rejoicings.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 10.

A large number of the members of the Legislature and others are celebrating to-night the passage of the Temperance Bill by a collation at the Delavan House. The house is completely illuminated, flags are flying from it, and bands of music are playing and enlivening the occasion.

The Welland Canal.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 10.

It is reported that the Welland Canal will be navigable on the 16th instant.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 10.

Nos. 52 and 66 were argued this afternoon.

Calendar for April 11—Nos. 58, 59, 60, 67, 70, 72, 73, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80, 35, 40, 71.

Appointment of Auditor.

From the Albany Evening Journal, April 10.

The Canal Board appointed WILLIAM L. CORNWELL, Esq., of Cayuga, Auditor this morning. Mr. CORNWELL has been for several years in public life as a member of both branches of the Legislature, and as Canal Appraiser. His experience, ability, firmness and integrity qualify him for usefulness in this new and responsible position.

Canal Tolls for 1855.

Rates of Toll Established by the Canal Board on persons and property transported on the New-York State Canals, to take effect on the opening of navigation in 1855.

PROVISIONS, &c.	Cts. m. t.
1. On salted beef, butter, tallow, bees, cider and vinegar, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 2 0
2. On salted pork, bacon, lard, lard oil, grease and cheese, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 1 5
3. On salted fish and fish in brine, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 4 0
4. On bran and ship stuffs, and oil cake or oil meal, per 1,00 pounds per mile	0 2 0
IRON, MINERALS, ORES, &c.	
5. On salt manufactured in this State, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 1 0
6. On foreign salt and baryton, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 5 0
7. On gypsum, the product of this State, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 1 0
8. On foreign gypsum, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 6 0
9. On bloom, scrap and pig iron, broken castings, gas-pipe and water-pipes, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 2 0
10. On sand, lime, clay, earth, manure, pig and smelted copper, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 1 0
11. On hewed sabies, brick, stone for the manufacture of lime, and hence for manure, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 0 5
12. On pot and pearl ashes, windsor, clean barilla and bleaching powders, kelp, soda ash, and copperas, and manganese, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 4 0
13. On mineral coal, charcoal and iron ore, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 0 5
14. On stoves, iron car wheels and car axles, bed plates for steam engines, plow castings, and all other iron castings, except machines and the parts thereof, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 2 0
15. On bar and pig lead, going towards the tide water, and copper ore, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 0 5
16. On stove pipe and furniture, for stoves, not cast iron, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 4 0
FURS, PELTRY, SKINS, &c.	
17. On furs and the skins of animals producing furs, per 1,000 pounds per mile	1 0 0
18. On deer, buffalo and moose skins, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 4 0
19. On sheep skins, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 4 0
20. On glazed, dressed or undressed kid skins of the United States, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 0 0
21. On imported raw hides of domestic and other animals, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 5 0
FURNITURE, &c.	
22. On household furniture, accompanied by the owner, emigrating for the purpose of settlement, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 2 0
23. On casts, wagons, sleighs, plows, and mechanics' tools necessary for the owner's individual use, when accompanied by the owner, emigrating for the purpose of settlement, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 2 0
STONE, SLATE, &c.	
24. On tile for roofing, and stoneware, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 4 0
25. On tile-proof conduit and drain tile, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 2 0
26. 1. On unwrought stone and slate, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 1 0
2. On all stone wrought or partly wrought, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 1 5
LUMBER, WOOD, &c.	
27. On timber, squared and round, per 100 cubic feet per mile, if carried in boats	0 4 0
28. On the same, if carried in rafts, per 100 cubic feet per mile	1 0 0
29. On the same, if cleared after the 1st of June, and arriving at tide water before the 15th of August, inclusive, per 100 cubic feet per mile	0 7 0
30. On lumber carried in boats, when weighed, per 1,000 pounds per mile—viz:	
1. On white pine, white wood, basswood and cedar	0 1 8
2. On oak, hickory, beach, sycamore, black walnut and butternut	0 1 3
3. On spruce, maple, ash, elm, fir, tamarack and yew	0 1 3
4. On cherry	0 1 8
5. On hemlock	0 0 8
6. On boards, plank scantling and sawed timber, reduced to inch measure, all kinds of red cedar, cedar posts, estimating that a cord, after deducting for openings, will contain 1,000 feet, and all siding, lath and other sawed stuff less than one inch thick, carried in boats (except such as is enumerated in rates Nos. 32 and 41) per 1,000 feet per mile, when not weighed	0 2 0
7. On hemlock, per 1,000 feet per mile, when not weighed	0 2 0
8. On sub. 6 and 7, if transported in rafts, per 1,000 feet per mile	0 2 0
9. On sawdust, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 0 5
31. On mahogany, (except veneering) reduced to inch measure, per 1,000 feet per mile	1 5 0
32. On sawed lath, of less than ten feet in length, split lath, hoop-poles, handspikes; rowing oars, broom handles, spokes, hubs, treenails, fellies, boat-knees, piazza stocks, pickets for fences, and staff manufactured or partly manufactured for boxes, cheese or bedsteads, hop-poles, broom handles, brush backs, looking-glass backs, gun stocks, plow beams, plow handles, staves and heading dressed or partly dressed, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 2 0
33. On staves and heading, undressed, empty barrels and casks, and ship knees, transported in boats, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 1 9
34. On the same, if transported in rafts, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 5 0
35. On shingles, carried in boats, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 1 5
36. On the same, if conveyed in rafts, per M. per mile	0 4 0
37. On split, posts, fence (exceeding 10 feet in length,) and rails for fences, (not exceeding 14 feet in length,) per M. per mile, carried in boats	0 0 0
38. On the same, if conveyed in rafts, per M. per mile	0 0 0
39. On wood for fuel, (except such as may be used in the manufacture of salt, which shall be exempt from toll,) and tan bark, per cord per mile	0 5 0
40. On the same, if transported in rafts, per cord per mile	2 0 0
41. On the sawed sash for window blinds, not exceeding one-fourth of an inch in thickness, and window sashes and blinds, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 0 0
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS, &c.	
42. On domestic distilled spirits, going towards tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 2 0
43. On wool, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 4 0
44. On cotton, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 1 0
45. On live cattle, sheep, hogs, horse, boats and horses, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 2 0
46. On horses, (except those used exclusively for towing boats or other items,) per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 2 0
47. On horses used exclusively for towing boats or other items, (exempt from toll)	
48. On rags and junk, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 2 0
49. Of manilla, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 4 0
50. On hemp and tobacco, going towards tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 1 0
51. On tobacco, going from tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 4 0
52. On pressed broom corn, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 2 0
53. On pressed hay and pressed straw, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 1 0
54. On corn meal and corn per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 2 0
55. On wheat, flour, barley, rye, peas and beans, per 1,000 per mile	0 2 0
56. On flour, starting and going from tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 1 0
57. On potatoes, apples, onions, turnips, all other succulent roots, and ice, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 1 0
58. On all other agricultural productions of the United States, not particularly specified per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 4 0
MERCHANDISE.	
59. On veneering, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 0 0
60. On sugar, molasses, coffee, iron in bars bundles and sheets, steel, nail rods, boiler iron, pails and spikes, horse shoes, crockery and glassware, tin, resin, tar, pitch, turpentine, oil, anchors, chain cables, cabins, mineral waters, oysters and clams, dye-wood, and all other merchandise not enumerated, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 4 0
61. On railroad iron and railroad chairs, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 1 5
62. On threshing, mowing and reaping machines, fanning mills, plows, harrows, and drill barrows, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 4 0
ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED.	
63. On all articles not enumerated or excepted, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 4 0
BOATS AND PASSENGERS.	
64. On boats used chiefly for the transportation of persons, navigating the canals, per mile	4 0 0
65. On the same, if they elect to commute for tolls upon passengers, per mile	3 0 0
66. On boats used chiefly for the transportation of property, per mile	3 0 0
67. On the same, if they elect to commute for tolls upon passengers, per mile	2 2 0
68. On all persons over ten years of age, per mile	0 0 5

CROTON WATER.

New Reservoir—Letter from the President of the Croton Department.

MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, Esq., President of the Croton Aqueduct Department, has addressed the following letter to Mayor WOOD, in reply to a vote of inquiry. It will be seen that Mr. VAN SCHAICK is very earnest in his recommendations for the construction of a new Reservoir:

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1855.

Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor:

DEAR SIR: Having recommended in 1846 and again in 1846 the subject of a new Reservoir to the consideration of the Common Council, in the belief that it would in a few years become indispensable for the safety and protection of our population in their supply of water, and similar recommendations having since been frequently made by my successors in office, I proceed to answer your inquiries with the greatest pleasure and alacrity, in the hope that an exhibition of some facts may enable you to urge the Commissioners who have been appointed to take the lands to a satisfactory and final report to the Supreme Court.

In 1796, JOSEPH BROWN, of Westchester, proposed that 300 000 gallons of water should be brought from the Bronx River, deeming that a liberal supply for *every* twenty-four hours. The population of the City was then about 60,000. Mr. BROWN'S supply would have been less than six gallons for each inhabitant, including stores, &c. Long subsequent to that period the usual calculation was seven gallons for each person. The Croton Aqueduct now furnishes not less than thirty millions of gallons every twenty-four hours, which, supposing the population to be 630,000, is at the rate of more than forty-six gallons to each individual, including for streets, shipping, factories, &c. But the Department is convinced, from repeated estimates, that of the daily supply of thirty millions, not more than thirteen millions need to be actually consumed in all the purposes and business for which permits are granted, and that about seventeen millions are wasted every twenty-four hours. This most wanton and enormous waste, it may be justly said, is attributable to several causes, but no human power can subside it in such a degree as to render the City safe in case of an accident, without increasing the supply of an additional reservoir.

A detailed statement of other reasons which exist would equally convince the most ordinary judgment, that prudence requires the construction of the new reservoir without further delay. A few particulars of recent occurrence will be sufficient. The flood of water in the Croton River in April last will be remembered. The reports concerning it, caused in the City the greatest alarm, for the destruction of the lower aqueduct bridges for a short time, and the loss of the dam on the river had not been so called as both nature and art could make it, there is every reason to believe that it must have been carried away by the flood.

The Croton Aqueduct is capable of conveying a greater quantity than the Croton Aqueduct. But it necessarily runs for a considerable part of thirty-five miles along the sides of hills and over low intermediate grounds, rendering its stability less certain than if it ran over solid rock or level grounds, particularly in extreme cold weather, from the action of the frost.

On the morning of the 19th of March of this year, a leak was discovered in the Aqueduct, proceeding from a fissure 200 feet in extent, in which the blade of a knife could be inserted. Upon the discovery of the leak by the Superintendent on the part of the aqueduct, the most prompt measures were adopted to enable the Engineer to repair the damage the water was shut off at the dam forty hours. Is not this fact sufficient? Would comment upon what might have occurred had the damage been greater be of any avail?

In February last the gauge fell in the Distributing Reservoir nine feet in three days, because the water had been not to run day and night all over the City to prevent its freezing in the pipes and faucets.

What discretion is to anticipate favorer all events and to close every avenue of danger appears to me sadly the most unaccountable! This Department having frequently discharged its whole duty on this subject must leave it to higher powers. In anticipation of the increase of the population and business of the City, without reference to more imperative considerations, the time has arrived when another reservoir should be constructed.

If the water was shut off at the dam, the present supply with the present waste would last for five or six days—without any waste whatever it might furnish the actual consumption for not exceeding 14 or 15 days.

Alluding to Republican Rome and to a period under the Emperors, with her thirty millions and more of inhabitants, despotic misgovernment had reduced her numbers and destroyed her power, Mr. BROWNE says "that she was furnished with water from the principal aqueducts at the rate of three hundred millions of gallons daily." Another summary gives the gallons in wine measures discharged in twenty-four hours from nine aqueducts at 376 634,370. I give the extract in the author's compendious form for the purpose of avoiding prolixity by a resort to historical details: it contains the elements of the only systems of policy which it will ever be safe, convenient and advantageous for the people of New-York to adopt for the purpose of procuring and sustaining an ample supply of water. Three hundred millions of gallons for three millions of persons is one hundred gallons for each man, woman and child and for all other purposes. I leave it to your acumen, my courageous friend, to make the contrast with our own restricted use of the purifying element, remembering that we are obliged to line our fellow-citizens, and cut off their water, to compel them to use it moderately and honestly, for fear that, deficient as are our Reservoirs, some disaster may find us without water sufficient to save the lives of the people until it can be repaired.

Having communicated to the smallest possible compass what I deemed necessary to say in answer to your first question, I further reply that this Department has paid the salaries of the Commissioners for obtaining the Lands, and of their two clerks, at $4 a day for each, and also their expenses, amounting in all, to the 16th January last, to the sum of $6,760 02. The payments are made by virtue of the 10th section of the act of the Legislature, passed June 30, 1853, and from an appropriation made by the Common Council for those and other services, and expenses to be incurred before and upon the commencement of the work. The payment of these Commissioners formed one of the items which made up the estimate of the Department that $50,000 would be required for this year's expenditures on that account, on the expectation that the report of the Commissioners would be delivered to the Supreme Court without delay, and that this Board, upon its confirmation by the Court, would be enabled to proceed in the construction of the Reservoir, after reasonable time for adequate preparation. The Commissioners commenced their sittings on the 5th day of May, 1854, and charge from that date. The last quarter's bills presented by them are stated to be correct over their signatures, in the same form as were the two which were paid before I entered anew upon the duty of President of this Department. It may be possible that, by law, the bills of the Commissioners ought to have been sworn to, but I have not found any provision to that effect in the act of the Legislature, or in any ordinance of the Common Council to which my attention has been directed.

With much regard, yours, &c.,
M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

A Robber Arrested in Michigan—The $2,500 Case.

Yesterday Sergeant S. J. SMITH and Officer WEBB returned from Michigan, having in custody WM. HOWARD, who is charged with being the accomplice of "Mat" HAGGIN, in the recent robbery of a Wholesale merchant, doing business in William-street, who received a house of ill-fame in Duane-street several weeks ago, and, by the "panel" operation, lost $2,500. The prisoner was committed, and $200 in gold coin found concealed around his body. He had purchased a beautiful farm near Constantine, Mich., with a span of fine horses and other stock for the farm, and it was his intention to remove his wife and family there. He was looked up.

A new suit is expected to give notice that any persons who may have contributed $2,000 or $2,500 (in $100s and $50s,) to the Mercantile Bank of this City, for gold, on or about the 23d ult., will further the ends of justice by giving information to Justice OSBORNE.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE NEW MANUAL.

New-York in the Old Times—How it Looks Now.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.

Would the old refresh their memories, or the young know how their fathers builded houses and made cities, the new *Corporation Manual* will furnish means by which both may be refreshed and instructed. VALENTINE'S Day comes once in a year. "Uncle DAVID" is always punctual as the clock. Age does not wither him. Even labors in the *service of the City* cannot do away with his variety. The new volume of his yearly *Manual*—issued this day—embodies information that has for years remained wrapped in cobwebs. There is in his volume one novelty in a complete History of the Park; and another in a copy of ANDEN'S will. There are plans of the City as it was long years ago, when newspapers, now boasting of circulations, were not dreamed of; and when heavy-headed Knickerbockers plodded leisurely down Park-place, and breathed air, which was really fresh, in the Park; a place that was then unbuilt upon and unsurrounded by hives of Commerce. *All these things are changed*; they only live again when some indefatigable collector of forgotten relics, like Mr. VALENTINE, turns them up to the light, and puts upon them a face as attractive as the one that gleams pleasantly up from our table to-night.

The *Manual*, then, has many good things by which to remember the year 1855. First comes the inevitable Almanac; but after it the catalogues of Municipal Departments, with note of salaries, officers' names, their terms of office, and *et cetera*. All which is entertaining; but much more useful than funny. There are also lists of Mayors, County Clerks, Counsels to the Corporation, and statements of votes for City officers at the last Election. Very excellent for reference, these. Interspersed through the book are the following plates, some of them quite curious, and the execution (in lithograph) creditable—viz:

1. The Park in 1827.
2. Park-place, in its days of innocence.
3. Exchange-place in 1831.
4. Contoit's (New-York) Garden, Broadway, in 1830.
5. Map of New-York, 1617.
6. North Battery, foot of Hubert-street, 1612.
7. The Park, North end, (with the old "American Museum,") in 1825.
8. Plan of New-York and its Environs, from British Government Survey, 1775.
9. Ward's Island, &c.
10. Mansion House, Bunker's, in Broadway.

"The Park and its Vicinity," is the article from the pen of HENRY B. DAWSON, Esq., which will be read with general interest. From this memoir, very carefully prepared, and covering *fifty-four* pages of twelve-mo, we learn that the triangular institution which we call "The Park," forms a part of the vacant and unoccupied lands which, belonging originally to the States General and the West India Company, passed to the Duke of York when the Colony was seized by NICOLL'S squadron in 1664. On the 23d of April, 1686, this ground was sealed by Governor DONGAN to the Corporation of the City of New-York; in whose possession, accordingly, it has remained for a period of *one hundred and sixty-nine years*. In 1730, this common was conformed by Gov. MONTGOMERIE. In the early days of the Revolution, it was an open Common, occupied only on its northern side by a long line of wooden barracks, enclosed within a high board fence, and by the new Jail, afterwards known as "the Provost," and now as the "Hall of Records." The barracks were tenanted by British soldiery, who behaved unseemly. A public meeting in opposition to the Stamp Act was held in the "Commons" Friday evening, Nov. 1, 1765,—*ninety years ago*. Scenes of great excitement followed the attempts of the Government to force the stamps upon citizens: who wouldn't have them forced down their throats? and all, or nearly all, the violent demonstrations took place in the "Commons." The standard of "Liberty and Property" was raised; the pole was put up, cut down, put up again, and finally remained up. The "Sons of Liberty" (composed of LAMB, WILLETT, WILEY, MOTT and their associates) were, like their successor, SAM, very much "around" in those days. When their poles were cut down, they made a rumpus, and put them up again, and denounced "foreign interference" with exceeding lustiness. CUNNINGHAM, the infamous Provost Marshal of the British Army, exercised his devilry (pardon the word: it is expressive) upon the unhappy victims of the War, in the "Commons."

MR. DAWSON gives this reminiscence:

While the troops, under the command of General WASHINGTON, were in the City, a portion of them occupied the Common, and here the Declaration of Independence was published to the army. The Commander-in-Chief received an official copy of the immortal document on the 9th of July, with instructions to have it read to the troops. He immediately issued an order for the several brigades then in or near the City, to be drawn up at 6 o'clock that evening, to hear it read by their respective commanders, or their aids. The brigades were formed in hollow squares on their respective parades. The venerable ZACHARIAH GREENE, (commonly known as "Parson GREENE," the father-in-law of Mr. THOMPSON, historian of Long Island,) yet living at Hempstead, at the age of ninety-three years, informed me that he belonged to the brigade then encamped on the "Common," where the City Hall now stands. The hollow square was formed at about the spot where the Park Fountain now is. He says WASHINGTON was within the square, on horseback, and that the declaration was read in a clear voice by one of his aids. When it was concluded, three hearty cheers were given." This incident, of itself, is sufficient to consecrate the Park to Freedom, yet how few of the inhabitants of this busy City ever bring the scene to mind, while they are hurrying past the spot.

After the War of 1812, *the Park* was exchanged for the name of *the Commons*.

Mr. DAWSON becomes eloquent over the Park, as he ends his History. Read: and be as enthusiastic as he, when you step upon the Park paths to-night:

Having brought the subject within the memory of those whose heads are scarcely sprinkled with the frosts of age, it will be carried no further. It must not be forgotten, however, that *the Park is still the refuge of the people* when their own, their party's, or their country's grievances demand a hearing. Here they freely assemble, and discuss their rights and their wrongs, "having none to molest them, or make them afraid." Here they have met LAFAYETTE and other friends of Freedom and their Country, making the welkin ring with their own joyous shouts; and here they have mingled their tears over the memory of JACKSON, CLAY and other departed worthies. On all occasions, whether of joy or of sorrow, of prosperity or of calamity, of welcome or of separation, *the Park* is now, as it ever has been, the resort of the people.

Nor does it possess much less interest to others than to us. The past—the common property of all,—shows *the Park* to have been THE FAMOUS of NEW-YORK,—the cradle in which the much lauded "cradle of liberty" in Boston was itself rocked in its infantile years. In it, in July, 1765, His Majesty's Navy took lessons in "popular sovereignty," eight years before our gallant little sister, Rhode Island, repeated the lesson in the destruction of the *Gaspee*. In it, in November, 1765, and again in January, 1770, His Majesty's Army took lessons on the same subject, long before Massachusetts ventured (in March, 1770,) to imitate it, frindly, in the personal affair known as "*The Massacre*." Here, Nov. 1, 1765, the people ratified the action of the merchants in their refusal to sell British goods, teaching our neighbors everywhere their duty to their country; and here, in 1815 and 1814, a similar lesson was taught to our Eastern sisters, long before she was prepared to receive it. It was the spot where the beloved of WASHINGTON—our own HAMILTON—first lifted up his voice in behalf of his adopted country; and here, surrounded by kindred hearts, the Father of his Country first proclaimed her Free and Independent.

The "Old Bridewell" is an entertaining narrative.

"Notable Women of Olden Times" is an attractive that we must have a long look at it. And first of the famous ANNETJE JANS, whose name figures now in the Trinity Church squabbles:

ANNETJE JANS.—Every one has heard of the name of this lady; whose fame has penetrated to many a hearthstone, bearing visions of unbounded wealth to any quiet family, whose pedigree can be traced through two or three generations back in this City. To count up those who in their imaginations represent untold wealth as the descendants of *this famous lady*, would be an impossibility. ANNETJE JANS was the widow of DOMINIE BOGARDUS, the first clergyman of New-Amsterdam, who arrived here in 1633. He married this lady some years after his arrival, she being then called ANNETJE ROELOFS; she was the widow of ROELOF JANSEN, one of the earliest settlers, at the time of her marriage to Dominie BOGARDUS. ANNETJE JANS or ROELOFS had four children, the issue of her former marriage, and by the Dominie she subsequently had also four children. The farm about which this controversy has been so long agitated, embraced about sixty-two acres which were granted to ROELOF JANSEN, in the year 1636; upon his death it passed to ANNETJE, and after her marriage with the Dominie is constantly spoken of by the name of the Dominie's Bowery. It extended from a line a little south of the present Warren-street, northwesterly about a mile and a half, to what is now Christopher-street, forming an irregular triangle, having its base on the River, running, however, on Broadway only from Warren to Duane-street. Dominie BOGARDUS embarked on the ship *Princess*, on a visit to the Netherlands in the year 1647, and the same year was drowned by the Dominie with about eighty others. The widow continued her residence in the City, and in 1656, the grant of the farm was confirmed to her and her heirs by Governor STUYVESANT, and subsequently in 1667, after her death, it was confirmed by the English government (which had then recently come into possession of the province) to her heirs. It appears that in 1670, the vendue master of this city sold by order, and for the account of the heirs of ANNA BOGARDUS, deceased, a part of this property, consisting of land and meadow lying on the north of Sloppett's Kill, (above Canal street) commonly called Dominie's bank: JOHN BELAER became the purchaser at 47 5/6 stivers. BELAER afterwards refused to ratify on account of some alleged flaw in the title, and the sale was never carried through. In the following year WILLIAM BOGARDUS for himself and brothers, JAN and JONAS, and conveyed this farm to Colonel FRANCIS LOVELACE, then Governor of New-York. One of the sons (CORNELIUS) did not join in the conveyance, and it is alleged that his heirs are entitled to a share of the property. In 1705, the farm, (then called the King's farm) was leased by the Colonial authorities to Trinity Church, who have since remained in possession and enjoyed the income of the property, which is immense, being in the best parts of the City. The ground recently taken on behalf of the heirs is not simply on the representatives of the son CORNELIUS, but upon the ground that whatever title the Colonial Government took from the heirs, became vested after the Revolution, in the people of this State; to place the matter in a situation which may benefit the heirs, legislative action has been invoked, and the matter is now again pending in the Supreme Court of this City.

To return to the personal affairs of the subject of this sketch, it appears that she was a lively person, and as scandal concerning the great ones of those days was much in vogue, this lady was not without being assailed by its shafts; though they fell harmlessly before her. She continued her residence in this City until her death.

MADAME OLOFF STEVENSEN VAN CORTLAND.—The name of this lady conjures up the most agreeable visions of the past. Every one will recognize the "*good vrow*" of the famous Burgomaster of New-Amsterdam, and the mother of his family. Very little is known of her personal history, except that she lived in the "Brower mansion," a good old double stone house, with a little window, immense fire-place, and a steeple roof. We know that it was a noisy household, for the Burgomaster never had less than a dozen negroes lounging around his establishment. And to superintend the affairs of a kitchen tenanted by a tribe of Dutch negroes, big and little, shows that, in addition to her other good qualities, madam must have been a patient lady. It is a pity that more cannot be recorded on the personal affairs of the subject of this sketch, whose very name excites in the mind's eye a picture of which is not out-lined by this short sketch.

MAYOR WHEELER.—A famous landlady, whose tavern was the resort of the Signatures of the town on occasions when news was to be discussed, on the arrival of a ship to be boarded, or the last tidings came from the "Bowery," where the young men of the day were treated to a "*real country* or adventurous dance of fat frau" by the "*real country* or adventurous dame of fat frau" by the "*real country* or adventurous dame of fat frau" by the "*real country* or adventurous dame

THE MANHATTAN HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY.

Proposals are invited for the Construction of Cisterns—Where and Terms.

From the Common Council, April 9.

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and they are hereby authorized to cause to be constructed, during the present year, the following Cisterns, with the necessary Pipes and Fixtures, viz:

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Fifth-av.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Fourth-av.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Third-av.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Second-av.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on First-av.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue A.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue B.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue C.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue D.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue E.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue F.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue G.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue H.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue I.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue J.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue K.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue L.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue M.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue N.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue O.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue P.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue Q.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue R.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue S.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue T.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue U.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue V.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue W.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue X.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue Y.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue Z.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue A.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue B.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue C.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue D.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue E.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue F.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue G.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue H.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue I.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue J.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue K.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue L.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue M.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue N.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue O.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue P.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue Q.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue R.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue S.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue T.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue U.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue V.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue W.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue X.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue Y.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue Z.

The Secretary of the Croton Aqueduct Board is hereby authorized to cause the above Cisterns to be constructed, with the necessary Pipes and Fixtures, and to cause the same to be completed on or before the 1st day of October next.

The Secretary of the Croton Aqueduct Board is hereby authorized to cause proposals to be invited for the construction of the above Cisterns, with the necessary Pipes and Fixtures, and to cause the same to be completed on or before the 1st day of October next.

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and they are hereby authorized to cause to be constructed, during the present year, the following Cisterns, with the necessary Pipes and Fixtures, viz:

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Fifth-av.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Fourth-av.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Third-av.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Second-av.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on First-av.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue A.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue B.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue C.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue D.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue E.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue F.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue G.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue H.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue I.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue J.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue K.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue L.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue M.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue N.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue O.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue P.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue Q.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue R.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue S.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue T.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue U.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue V.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue W.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue X.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue Y.

One Cistern on the Parade Ground, in front of the Arsenal, on Avenue Z.

The Secretary of the Croton Aqueduct Board is hereby authorized to cause proposals to be invited for the construction of the above Cisterns, with the necessary Pipes and Fixtures, and to cause the same to be completed on or before the 1st day of October next.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1855.

Our Spanish Relations.

The critical condition of our Spanish relations at this time is not to be considered conclusive evidence that we are to have a War. By no means. If war can be avoided on our part with honor, the Executive will not be so unwise as to precipitate a collision. If peace can only be preserved at the sacrifice of principle, and at the price of national dishonor, there is no true American heart that would not rather court the war, with all its manifold evils. We will not be understood, then, as arguing in opposition to the measures said to have been resolved upon by the President, when we present some reasons for the opinion that even if these measures are vigorously carried out there may still be no war.

The fable of the ass and the lion has still another illustration. The evidences are in abundance at Washington that the Spanish authorities in and about Cuba, both civil and naval, are frightened half out of their wits at thought of the pranks they have been playing with American vessels and American citizens during the last month or two. They feel that they have gone too far—that even the most pusillanimous meekness may be expected to resent such glaring outrages as they have subjected us to of late; and they are trembling at the thought that pay-day is quite sure to come. As an evidence of the state of mind in which they find themselves now, it is related on undoubted authority, that a few days since a French man-of-war, laying in one of the inlets on the Coast of Cuba, was treated to a shotted salute from the whole broadside of a Spanish steam frigate, which, instantly upon delivering her fire, ran off to seaward with all possible dispatch.

We have no doubt of the fact, stated yesterday, that orders have gone to the vessels of our Home Squadron, to sink any foreign cruiser which shall again attempt to exercise the right of search as against an American vessel on the High Seas. We know that Mr. MARCY is opposed to any such course as this, and that Mr. CUSHING is unwilling the country should "drift into a war;" but we know, too, that the President has relieved them from all responsibility in regard to his present Cuban policy, by determining it for himself, and without consultation with them prior to his own decision. Under these circumstances they can only acquiesce, and—as they doubtless will—stand to their own guns, and share with the President the fate which shall befal him. If the right of search is again attempted to be exercised, it is probable the President's instructions will be carried out to the letter by our Naval forces,—for it would be difficult to countermand those instructions now, even if desired, in time to prevent action under them.

But the fright which CONCHA and his co-officers have received, may restrain them from affording another opportunity for such summary action by the United States naval force as is anticipated. In that event, of course, there will be no serious difficulty. And, even should Commodore MCAULEY *sink* a Spanish cruiser, the matter *may* end there. Insolence is generally craven; and it will not be surprising at all if Spain, upon finding that President PIERCE has got the spunk in him, and that the United States really are ready for a war as the least of two evils, shall fall upon her knees at once, kiss the rod that has smitten her, acknowledge the justness of her punishment, and agree to any required indemnity for past acts of aggression. For she must see that—whatever else may happen to her or to us—a fortnight of open collision with the United States and Cuba would be lost to her forever—lost without the hope of reclamation, and without shadow of compensation—a loss which would as certainly result in the consummation of Spain's ruin as starvation results in the death of its victim.

We may be told that Spain is too proud thus to yield. The haughtiest among the proud are as powerless in the hands of the Sheriff as are they whom poverty and suffering have already humiliated. Spain is in this condition. She has evidently been relying upon England and France to back her up in her insane course towards the United States. They certainly could not be expected to sustain her in her latest mad freaks, even were their hands not already full in the Crimea. Be that as it may, England's rulers dare not, at this time, so outrage public sentiment at home as to create a rupture with the United States. She has had enough of war for the present—enough of its horrors, and its expenditures of blood and treasure. Nor is this a time when her coffers can afford the loss of trade with the United States which a war would instantly entail. France may be, and doubtless is, more disposed to take up the cudgels for Spain against us. LOUIS NAPOLEON will never forgive this land for having been the involuntary witness of his poverty and humiliation; and a war with us which would cost him only the money and the lives of his white slaves, would furnish a healing oil to his lacerated and lacerated pride. But he is in partnership now with England, and so will be compelled to seek some other opportunity than the present, to sting the bosom which sheltered him anon.

England and France will not make common cause with Spain against us. Such is our firm conviction. But even were it probable otherwise, could we hesitate on that account to *attempt*, at least, the vindication of our rights? If yes, then we concede the Anglo-French Protectorate over Cuba, and acquiesce in its dire influence against ourselves. In 1823, when we were comparatively weak, we asserted and maintained what is popularly termed the Monroe doctrine. We resisted European colonization on this Continent then, and have professed to maintain that policy ever since. But what is the Monroe doctrine worth, if we permit Spain to forfeit her independence to England and France by accepting their Protectorship, and then allow a European Protectorate in the Island of Cuba just at our door? The path of honor seems to us to be a plain one. If Spain invades our rights, we have no duty stronger than that of repelling her; and that duty cannot be avoided from fear of third parties, without a sacrifice of our independence and our self respect.

But, in conclusion, while we have thrown out these suggestions to satisfy the public appetite, which is craving information upon the subject of our Spanish relations, we repeat that we see no good reason yet to believe a war inevitable or probable, notwithstanding the horn seems big with the fate of the Pearl of the Antilles.

The Guarantee to Austria.

Blessed are they who expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed!—and whoever was green enough to expect a truly liberal policy from Lord PALMERSTON, we were most certainly in the same category. We have had no doubt of the general truth of KOSSUTH's anticipation, that, if a crisis arrived, Lord PALMERSTON's measures would scarcely be in favor of European liberty. His whole life has been on the other side. At this moment he heads a Government essentially and almost exclusively *aristocratic*. He has been compelled to declare his Foreign policy, and it amounts to this,—that Austria is fully aware how earnestly the British Government desires to preserve the *full* integrity of the Austrian territory,—that, though the present condition of Poland constitutes a standing menace to Germany, the solution of that difficulty should be left to the German Powers themselves, without extraneous aid from England and France,—and that no point connected with the reestablishment of Poland should be raised at the *Conference at Vienna*. He had previously committed himself to an intimate reliance with LOUIS NAPOLEON, who crushed the life out of the French Republic, and rules simply by means of violated oaths,—and, with this same perjured BONAPARTE, PALMERSTON has made a treaty, by which Spain, if her Trans-Atlantic Islands are attacked or invaded by Americans, is to be sustained by ships, troops and treasure.

No hope, then, for Hungary—none for Poland—none for Italy. We can now see why Austria has joined the Western Alliance. It is because England and France have guaranteed that all attempts within her territory to assert national independence shall be "put down." No doubt the recent Treaty with Sardinia contains a secret article to the same effect. King BOMBA, of Naples, is also joining the new Holy Alliance, because it gives him security against internal agitation. Spain, too weak to retain Cuba by her own power, has got the Allied Powers to assist her. What the issue may be, time alone can tell—but the present actuality resolves the whole affair into a conspiracy against the freedom of the nations. More unlikely things have come to pass than this country's being dragged into the contest. The Union-Jack and the Tricolor, now representing despotism in the strictest sense, cannot be permitted to flaunt in the waters which wash our imperial continent. And, in the possibility of such a circumstance, with the certainty that this country will side with those who struggle for freedom, how forcibly comes home to us the truth of BYRON's words, at once a fact and a prophesy, written five-and-thirty years ago:

"Still one great clime, in full and free defiance,
Yet rears her crest, unconquered and sublime,
Above the far Atlantic! She has taught
Her Esau-brethren that the haughty flag,
The floating fence of Albion's feebler crag,
May strike to those whose red right hands have bought
Rights cheaply earned with blood."

Austria and France are using England, at this moment, as a cat's-paw. Austria, besides preserving what PALMERSTON calls "the integrity of her territory," probably hopes, should Turkey be dismembered, to increase that territory by getting Croatia, Bosnia or Servia as her share. Perhaps she may covet all these provinces, and be open, also, to the occupation of Wallachia and Moldavia. LOUIS NAPOLEON, it is generally believed, earnestly desires to signalize his reign by extending France to the limits of the Rhine. Both rulers have contrived to make England act with them—though what gain can accrue to England from the present contest is uncertain and problematical.

PALMERSTON's policy, no matter what liberality he may affect, is a continuance of the traditionary toryism which, with few and brief exceptions, has governed England since the accession of the House of Hanover. He was trained in the PITT and PERCEVAL school, and the first twenty years of his official life were spent in the service of Tory Ministers. PERCEVAL, LIVERPOOL, CANNING, GODERICH and WELLINGTON successively received his allegiance. Under Lord GREY, he avowed a sort of restricted liberalism, and has avowedly retained it since. But, though Foreign potentates have condemned him, very loudly, as the friend of freedom, his actions have been of the forcible feeble school of politics. When compelled to be decisive, he has been as much of a "legitimate" as any despot could desire.

The friends of constitutional liberty look for the independence of Italy, the restored nationality of Hungary, and the erection of Poland into a free republic. *Can* PALMERSTON claim to be a Liberal Minister while he assents to compacts, bargains and treaties by which Italy, Hungary and Poland are prevented from making the slightest efforts to assert and obtain the restoration of their national rights? His Lordship confesses that England has given Austria "a guarantee for the integrity of her territory." In other words—and the real meaning of the sentence

England binds herself to aid Austria in putting down revolt in any part of her territory, no matter how caused nor under what circumstances. The love of liberty, of which England is so fond of boasting, burns feebly indeed when contrasted with this "guarantee" to Austria.

"The nations are
In prison—but the gaoler, what is he?
No lesser victim to the bolt and bar.
Is the poor privilege to turn the key
Upon the captive, freedom? He's as far
From the enjoyment of the earth and air
Who watches o'er the chain, as they who wear."

The expectation that PALMERSTON will allow any liberal movements in any part of Europe is not to be indulged in. He is *bound* to check, to quell them. KOSSUTH, MAZZINI, LOUIS BLANC and all other revolutionary leaders, know him as their strongest opponent. Nothing but the dread of awaking popular indignation throughout England prevents his bringing the stringent penalties of the Alien Act upon them. As it is, they are, one and all, under the vigilant *surveillance* of the police, their movements watched, their correspondence opened, their position rendered as painful as possible. Let no one hope that PALMERSTON, as Premier, will act as the friend of European freedom.

Sam—Queer Boy.

The young American gentleman who has, of late, under the cognomen of "Sam," been traveling somewhat extensively on his own soil, and turning up, with astonishing punctuality and effect, wherever and whenever there was voting to be done, is a very peculiar boy, for one of his age. He has been "sowing his wild oats" broadcast over the land, and the indications are that he is not done yet. When he will "sober down" no man can tell, although very many are exceedingly anxious to learn. The almanac is provokingly silent on the subject. There are, also, many who ask, with indignation, "Upon what meats doth this our Cæsar feed?" This question, after careful consideration, we venture to answer: He eats and drinks whatever is set before him. This we feel positive of. On no other hypothesis can we account for his occasional internal derangement. He was as well as could be expected when he entered Massachusetts, and until he took a stroll in and around Boston. Forgetful of the ancient and fish-like smell of the Cochituate water, and of the disagreeable matter it contains, he drank freely, and soon after behaved very badly in a convent, before the inmates. With a damaged constitution, he traveled down to Connecticut, staid there during the State Election, dined in Weathersfield, and appeared at the Hartford Charter Election. Now, if Weathersfield has a greater notoriety for any one thing than another, it is onions. A number of industrious females of that town did, on one occasion, build a church all out of onions. Nevertheless, onions are very hard to digest. Sam—poor fellow—ate heartily, and while suffering from indigestion, voted for and elected a "John Bull" Councilman of the city. Samuel, you must diet.

Sub-Marine Blasting—M. Maillefert's Patent.

The public is familiar with the mode of marine blasting for which a patent was granted to MR. MAILLEFERT—the peculiar method of blasting rocks under water, by means of which he succeeded in carrying out his celebrated improvements in Hell Gate. What he considers an infringement of his patent-right having taken place, a suit has been commenced which promises to be very interesting and important. We cannot judge of the merits of M. MAILLEFERT's patent, but when we recall to our memory the utter incredulity with which his plans were first received even by men of scientific standing, and the surprise generally caused by his success, we should be inclined to believe in the novelty of his invention, and that, with the assistance of his numerous friends, he will be able to sustain and enforce his rights. The navigation of the approaches to our magnificent harbor has already been greatly improved by M. MAILLEFERT, who brought his system into practical use with an ability, perseverance and courage to which we have ever been happy to testify.

Musical.

GERMAN OPERA.—A German version of BELLINI's Italian Opera, "Capuletti e Montecchi," was played here last night under the title of "Romeo and Juliet." Our readers need scarcely be told that the story is founded on SHAKSPEARE's immortal tragedy.

In a musical point of view, there is very little in this Opera, and that little of a reminiscent character. The only reason we can imagine for producing it was that Miss CAROLINE LEHMANN had previously acquired some popularity in the character of the hero. The *rôle* certainly suits her better than *Agathe* in "Der Freischütz," and there was sufficient last night to convince the skeptical that Miss LEHMANN possesses a nicely cultivated voice, of good power and compass. Beyond this there was really nothing that called for remark.

ON Thursday FLOTOW's "Stradella" will be produced—Madame D'ORMY as the hero.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"William Tell" will be played to-night for the second time. In consequence of the length of the performance, the doors will open at 6½ and the curtain ascend at 7½. Go early, for there will be a crowd.

THE HUTCHINSONS.—The HUTCHINSON Family give a Concert at the Tabernacle this evening; JUDSON, JOHN and ASA appear. The "Family" is as popular as ever.

CONCERT.—A concert for the benefit of Mr. LAMARE will be given on Friday evening in the Norfolk-street Methodist Church; Mrs. GROSCIANA R. STUART, Mr. BRISTOW and D. D. GRISWOLD, Esq., are among the performers.

Interment of the late Walter R. Jones, Esq., at Cold Spring, Long Island.

At 9½ o'clock yesterday morning, an Express train on the Long Island Railroad conveyed upwards of 200 of the friends of the late Mr. JONES to the residence of his family at Cold Spring, to take part in the last melancholy solemnities of his interment in the family burial ground at that place.

The funeral *cortège* arrived at Cold Spring at about noon. The procession met with nearly 300 local residents, who accompanied the funeral party to the place of sepulture in St. John's Episcopal Church. On arriving there, Rev. Dr. EDWARDS, who was selected to officiate, performed the usual Episcopal service. After which, the body was taken from the Church to its place of interment, amid the unfeigned regrets of a most numerous assemblage.

The following gentlemen officiated as pall-bearers: THOMAS TILLSTON, DANIEL LORD, Jr., AUGUSTUS AVERILL, N. H. ORCOOD, and WM. BOYER. As chief mourners, WM. H. JONES, eldest brother of the deceased, walked with OLIVER H. JONES and WALTER R. JONES, Jr., nephews; also JOHN H. JONES, a younger brother of the deceased, with his sons, JOHN D. JONES and TOWNSEND JONES, Esqrs., followed by the youngest brother, CHARLES H. JONES, Esq., with his son JOHN. The sisters of Mr. JONES, SARAH and PHEBE, were present, but did not accompany the body to the grave owing to the inclemency of the weather.

After the service, Rev. Mr. EDWARDS uttered a very impressive address, expressive of the loss society had sustained in this bereavement.

The party then returned to town. Among the friends who were present were Captain SAMUEL J. WARING, Captain BOWNE, Captain ELLIS, Captain CROCK, and others attached to the Board of Underwriters and the Atlantic Office, with several Clerks of the office of the deceased and the Engineers of the Board. About thirty ladies were present from the City, together with Messrs. NICHOL, JONES, BRYCE, YOUNG VAN NOSTRAND, SMITH, CORNELYOU, HAVENS, WILSON, and many other friends.

☞ Dr. PAUL J. EVE's Address to the Graduating class of the Nashville University has been published by the class. It is sharp and savory.

New-York City Temperance Alliance.

Congratulatory Meeting on the Passage of the Maine Law.

A large assemblage convened last evening at the Broadway Tabernacle, pursuant to a call from the New-York City Temperance Alliance announcing that a meeting would be held congratulatory of the recent passage by the Legislature of the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

On motion, JOSEPH SIMPSON, Esq., was called to the Chair.

After a few brief introductory remarks by the Chairman, a prayer was offered by Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER.

The Secretary then read a long list of Vice Presidents who took seats upon the stage.

Rev. Mr. CUYLER made the opening speech. He said he came there by force of instinct more than anything else. No one came into the Seventh Ward, where he lived—

[Here the speaker was interrupted by the Old Flowerman, who deposited his bouquets on the table, upon which Mr. CUYLER said: What are they in comparison with the new-blown hopes that have sprung up within the last few days, in the hearts that had become like the caharahs of the desert?]

No one (he resumed) announced in his Ward the meeting, other than that live Temperance advocate, the *Daily Tribune*; and when he found in that paper, which appeared as regularly at his door as the milkman—and it smelled as little of alcohol, too—a paper that did not say one thing before a temperance canvass, and another thing after it, (loud applause)—when he found in that paper a familiar name among the list of speakers, although no committee of invitation had called upon him, he felt it as a tribute and a duty to be present.

This was the second time they had met to hold a congratulatory meeting at this place. The first was the occasion of having placed in the gubernatorial chair MYRON H. CLARK. [Applause.] That was only the harbinger of a greater victory—a battle without the sprinkling of him there we had placed at the head of the Temperance squadron, has been fought and victory is ours. This victory we meet to rejoice over. And is it not right we should meet for this purpose? The great blessing we have longed for—worked for—prayed for—is at length ours. May we not be glad? It is a victory achieved over difficulties. Our sobriety has been put to torture—our anxiety racked—the Temperance people of New-York have stood shaking in their boots; and the victory is now the more sweet. This law was the beginning of a new Era—protection to our hopes and our welfare. This was the ark of freedom to the new world. If this law failed there was one consolation that it would not, in any event, cause retrogression in the temperance cause. The old system of licensing could never be renewed with its former effect. It stood, 'tis true, a long time, but it was only a rotten post, and as CARLYLE says, it is wonderful how long a rotten post will stand if nobody shakes it. The speaker alluded to the position of woman in the present victory. He was not much of a Woman's Right man, but much was due their labor and influence, and he would give them credit for what they had done. The law, the passage of which they had met to rejoice over, he believed would be enforced. It was a self-sustaining law. The course of the opponents of the law was then alluded to. They would doubtless resort to shifts and every possible chicanery, to avoid the law. No dam could be so tightly built but that some water would ooze out. But such practices would rebound upon the parties themselves. The most effectual course to meet these evasions, he urged, was to get the right kind of officers—be sure to get the right kind of *Wood*. (Loud applause.) There was a species of wood called FERNANDO WOOD, they had at their head in New-York, and it was only necessary to keep him there, and permanent victories was their's. The law was perfect, and by further urged, he did the constituted authorities in their enforcement of the law. The unjustifiable invective and loud denunciations which had met the Governor, and by which his motives were called in question, should induce the friends of truth and social happiness to rally around him, and sustain him, and fling back such undeserved slander. The Speaker then read passages from a letter of the "Little Corporal" of the Temperance movement, which was received with loud cheers.

Hon. Judge CULVER, of Kings County, next addressed the meeting. He first alluded to the previous meeting at the Tabernacle of the 20th of December. The people then, he said, were a little doubtful whether they could really rejoice or not. A few weak-kneed Senators gave cause for some fears in the ultimate achievement of their lofty purpose. For himself he felt it was not the real time for congratulation, until the law was not only passed but had been signed by Gov. CLARK. The law had been signed and there was no drawback to their congratulations. After referring to the struggles that had been passed through by the Temperance people in securing the passage of the present law, he proceeded to enforce the importance of not letting the movement stop here. The law should strictly be enforced. The remedy was specific and should be applied. Gentlemen of the Astor House and the principal hotels of New-York might with slight inconvenience pay a fine, but stepping into the walls of Sing Sing would not be so delightful. The search and seizure clause in the Prohibitory Law he considered the bone and nerve of the law.

The vitality of the same he showed by numerous illustrations. An article appearing in the *New-York Herald* on the morning of the meeting, in relation to the Prohibitory Law, was reviewed by the speaker, and in pointing out the alleged absurdities of the article in question, caused much merriment. The lugubrious imaginings of that journal were without foundation in fact, and is commonly esteemed.

A VOICE IN THE GALLERY.—Three cheers for the New-York *Herald*.

ANOTHER VOICE.—Three groans for it.

(Tremendous hisses, intermingled with groans.)

The speaker referred to the impossibility of a repeal of a law against the sale of intoxicating beverages. The law would not be repealed. They had a good Governor at their head, and if he died before his term of office expired, he hoped the Lieutenant Governor would do his duty. But the Empire State had got heated up, and would not cool down. In New-York City they had FERNANDO WOOD to carry out the law. He was willing to give the present Mayor credit, though not bound to praise him, since he was a political opponent; that he had disappointed, in his efficient reformatory movements, man, woman and the devil. In conclusion, he hoped the friends of temperance would avoid vindictiveness toward their opponents.

Mr. A. BOBBET then read the resolutions, of which we publish the following:

Resolved, That the recent vote in the Senate and Assembly, in passing this law by the decisive majority of nearly two to one, proves conclusively that it is demanded by a large majority of the people of this State, and refutes the oft-repeated declaration of its enemies, that the enactment of such a law would be in defiance of the wishes of a large majority of the people; and that it is emphatically the workingman's friend, and the poor man's protector.

Resolved, That we, the sovereign people, in council assembled, hereby pledge ourselves to our magistrates and rulers, who show a determination to enforce and execute the law, to sustain them; and that they shall be supported and defended at all hazards, and to the utmost extremity of our power and ability.

Resolved, That those members of the Legislature who labored and voted for the passage of this law, shall be held in grateful remembrance by us, and that their course of action upon this subject receives our cordial and hearty approbation.

Resolved, That in the act of Governor CLARK in approving the law for the suppression of intemperance and crime, he has performed a work that will send a thrill of joy and gladness in many a rum-cursed family, and restore prosperity and happiness to many a scattered and ruined household.

Resolved, That we earnestly call upon our fellow citizens throughout the State, from the Falls of Niagara to the extreme end of Montauk Point, to organize together immediately, Maine Law Minute Men in every town, village and hamlet, for the purpose of putting the law in force, and executing it on the first day of its going into operation.

Resolved, That in view of the high moral attitude taken by His Honor, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of this City, in enforcing the existing laws against gambling houses, porter-houses, and other dens of iniquity and crime, we have the greatest confidence in his courage, energy and determination to execute the provisions of the Prohibitory Liquor Law against all offenders, high and low, rich and poor, and that we hereby pledge ourselves to sustain him by all honorable means in our power, hoping and believing that he will issue his official proclamation on the first Tuesday in May next, warning all violators of the law that he will execute it at all hazards and to the full extent of his official power.

Rev. Mr. MATTISON rose, not only to show by his presence that his heart was with the Temperance cause, but to manifest his sympathy with the enthusiasm and gratitude which this meeting had been convened to express. Providence had wisely directed that this law, which might have been premature a twelvemonth ago, was enacted now when it was sure to be well received and courageously sanctioned. And with regard to the officers by whom it was to be carried into effect in this City, he should say in reference to our Chief Magistrate especially, that his election forcibly suggested that advice of the New-Testament, to take care and entertain strangers, because it happened sometimes that in entertaining strangers Angels were entertained unawares.

The Chairman announced that a collection would be taken up. The next speaker, Rev. Mr. WHEATLEY, he said, was unfortunately so constituted that he could not speak until after money had been paid to defray expenses and existing debts.

After the collection, Rev. Mr. WHEATLEY, who pronounced the funeral sermon on WILLIAM POOLE, was announced. He began with a prolonged poetical quotation, in reciting which the flower man, TOMMY LORD, was enthusiastic in his interrupting applause. The new temperance law, he rejoiced, had finally been passed in the Empire State. WILLIAM POOLE, he said, made a confession to him previous to his death, that it was to him the source of the most intense regret that he had ever drunk a glass of liquor. One fact of this kind, he thought, spoke volumes in favor of a law like the present law. Place the intoxicating beverage beyond reach of all persons, and then they would have no occasion to utter such regrets. He referred to the resolutions passed by the meeting. He hoped they would not prove resolutions only, but acts. The course of the various political parties in the recent canvass was referred to. The platforms he said

Rev. HENRY CLAY and Dr. PARKER followed with long addresses, after which at 10½ o'clock the meeting adjourned.

General Railroad Association.

In pursuance of adjournment, and of public notice given through the Press of this City, a General Railroad Convention was held last evening at the Astor House. On reaching room No. 41 of that popular place of resort, our reporter discovered eight gentlemen in the Railroad interest, five reporters for the press, and two inventors of Railroad improvements in solemn council.

The President of the Association (JOHN P. JACKSON, Vice-President of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company) called this imposing assembly to order, and addressed it in the following language:

GENTLEMEN: On assembling under this new organization, it is a subject of sincere congratulation, that since our last meeting, the railroads in our connection have passed through the most inclement period of the year, and have overcome the expenses and obstacles of the Winter, with the avoidance of serious accidents, and generally with signal success in their operations.

Every year brings with it new testimony to the usefulness of railroads, and their active instrumentality in carrying on the affairs of business and society at large. Hence the more perfect their mutual adaptation to the advancement of each other, the greater will be the welfare of both, and it is highly satisfactory to witness the close conformity to public convenience on the part of railroads, and the favorable regards which are reciprocated. Experience will continue to suggest improvements until our railroad system shall become so interwoven with the movements of the community, as to form an essential part of the machinery of human action and progress, performing its work with such certainty and uniformity, as to render its agency reliable and indispensable.

In the prosecution of the great trust committed to the members of this Convention as the executive managers of the public works entrusted to our care, it will be our duty and pleasure to give efficiency to our railroad system, by introducing all such improvements as will enlarge its usefulness. From our conjoint counsels and communications much benefit it is believed will be derived, and each member will doubtless cheerfully impart any valuable knowledge he may possess, and give the application of his time and talents, in advancing the interests and promoting the facilities of the important department of business in which we are engaged.

By reference to the published pamphlet of our proceedings, and the articles by which this association are governed, the general objects and aims of this Convention will be seen.

The construction of railroads of the cars, engines and machinery used thereon, cars and engine-houses, and the rules and regulations proper for the government of the same, to the end that the greatest economy and safety may be secured the public and the companies, and that every possible convenience and comfort may be afforded to the public.

Pursuing the course heretofore adopted, the business Committee or any member of the Convention will present any subject deemed proper for consideration. Being now convened for this purpose, it will be in order to introduce any matter appropriate for the action of this body.

The Secretary (H. S. BLATCHFORD, Esq., Vice President of the Harlem Railroad,) then read from the proceedings of the last meeting.

The President stated that under the authority given him in the articles of association, he had named the following gentlemen as a Committee to prepare business for the next Convention: JOHN B. JERVIS, of the Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Railroad; PETER T. HOMER, of the New-Haven Railroad; D. C. MCCALLUM, of the New-York and Erie Railroad; JOHN F. JOHNSTON, of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; and PHILO HURD, of the Hudson River Railroad. If any of these gentlemen were present he should be pleased to have them suggest any business appropriate to be acted on by this Convention.

Mr. PHILO HURD, of the Hudson River Railroad, thereupon rose and stated that the Committee referred to by the President had had no formal meeting since the last adjournment of the Convention, and he regretted that they were therefore unprepared with a report. He (Mr. H.) had had a conversation with Mr. JERVIS shortly after the last adjournment of the Convention, relative to the subjects which it might be proper to bring before the Committee, with the expectation that Mr. J. would, after a visit to the West, return so that a meeting of the Committee could be held. He had, however, neither seen nor heard anything of Mr. JERVIS from that day to this. The subjects of fuel and of the express business were important ones to be considered by the Committee.

A conversation upon the subject of fuel, (of no general interest,) here ensued between the President and Mr. HURD. They seemed to be unitedly of the opinion that coal or coke was the most appropriate fuel for railroad purposes.

The Secretary then stated that there were a number of inventions connected with railroad improvements which the inventors desired to have brought before the Convention in such a way as to attract the proper attention. He moved that a Committee be appointed by the President, to consist of gentlemen scientifically versed in matters connected with railroads, to whom inventors might at all times apply so as to bring their inventions properly before the Convention.

Mr. HURD seconded the motion, which was agreed to, and the President thereupon appointed the following gentlemen to constitute said Committee: D. C. MCCALLUM, of the New-York and Erie Railroad; PHILO HURD, of the Hudson River Railroad; J. VAN RENSSELAER, of the Miami and Erie Railroad; J. O. STEARNS, of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; Israel Smith, of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and Martin Green, of the Lebanon Springs Railroad.

The President laid before the meeting an invitation from Mr. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, for the Convention to take part in an excursion (to leave the Erie Railroad Depot, Jersey City, on Tuesday, April 17, at 9:45 A. M.) for the purpose of testing "CRANMER's patent improved method of operating car-brakes."

The invitation was unanimously accepted.

The Secretary read letters from sundry officers of the Association, accounting for and excusing their non-attendance.

The gentlemen present then spent some time in the examination of models of improved switches and car-brakes, which were obligingly explained by the two inventors, hereinbefore mentioned.

On motion of the President the following important resolutions were adopted *nem con*:

Resolved, That the Business Committee be requested to present a detailed report at the next meeting on the subject of introducing coal and coke, and the construction of Railroad engines capable of using them as fuel, with the progress already made to attain that end.

Resolved, That any information possessed upon this subject by the members of this Convention, be communicated to the Business Committee, to aid them in the preparation of a full report.

The Convention then adjourned until the 16th day of May next, to meet at the same place.

Murder on Ward's Island—Rowdyism.

The Coroners were notified yesterday by Capt. SQUIRES, Eleventh Ward police, of the interment of GEORGE WEAVER, a German, who had died on Ward's Island, from the effects of injuries received at the hands of two young ruffians named JOHN MALOY and ANDREW MCANALLY. Capt. SQUIRES relates the case as follows:

"On the night of the 31st ult., WEAVER, who was a journeyman baker, was standing upon the stoop of the shop where he works, when MALOY and MCANALLY emerged from a grog-shop in the vicinity. MALOY, without any provocation, lifted a cobble stone and threw it at WEAVER, fracturing the back of his skull and prostrating him upon the pavement. Policeman LAKE and FARGO were near at the time and took MALOY and MCANALLY, who were both disorderly, into custody. Justice WOOD, the following morning, committed these men to prison, where they still remain.

In the meantime the injured man was attended by Dr. NICHOLLS, upon whose recommendation he was sent to the Ward's Island Hospital. On Friday WEAVER died, and was soon after buried, without any notice being given to the Coroner to hold an inquest. Had not the police been in possession of the above information, the case would probably have ended with WEAVER's illegal interment.

Last evening an order was sent to the Island by CORONER HILTON, to exhume the body of WEAVER, and an investigation will take place to-day.

City Politics.

A regular meeting of the Young Men's Democratic (Hard-Shell) Republican General Committee, was held at hall No. 663 Broadway last evening. JAMES PARKER presided. A Committee consisting of C. Godfrey Gunther, Eighteenth Ward; Neil Newson, Fifth Ward; John King, Twenty-first Ward; E. M. Robinson, Second Ward, and J. M. Phillips, Eighth Ward, was appointed to confer with a Committee of the Old Men's Committee on resolutions. A considerable amount of other business not of general importance was transacted, after which the Committee adjourned for two weeks.

Norton's Book Sale.

Yesterday afternoon was commenced the auction sale of a large and valuable catalogue of books, by CHARLES B. NORTON, preliminary to removal on the 1st of May to Astor-place. The catalogue embraces a choice collection of leading scientific works, poetry, belles lettres and miscellaneous books, with a large and valuable private library, containing, besides a well selected assortment of standard works, many copies of ancient and rare works by the old fathers. The sale yesterday opened with animation, though comprising only the less salable and less valuable relics of the retail stock. The sale will continue four days.

The Crystal Palace.

Collector REDFIELD gives notice that all articles imported for exhibition in the Crystal Palace, which are not withdrawn before the 1st of June, will be sold at public auction as condemned goods. There are various goods remaining in the Crystal Palace which were entered in bond, and are waiting the action of the managers, who, it is said, promised to return them to Europe.

☞ Rev. Dr. PARKINSON (colored,) Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Prince-street, has resigned his charge—resignation to take effect Sept. 1. The present church is at Seventh-st. The Doctor lives a-Cross at a country place near Flushing, L. I.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CARPETINGS.
PETERSON & HUNTSBURY,
No. 279 Broadway, corner of White-st., have just received from the late large auction sales a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., which they will sell at the following low prices:
Rich Velvet Carpet, 11s. to 16s. per yard.
Rich Tapestry, 6s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, 5s. per yard.
Three-ply, 4s. to 5s. per yard.
Ingrain, (Lowell make,) 3s. per yard.
And all other goods equally low.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 BROADWAY,
Are now exhibiting a large stock of Clothing, suitable for the approaching season,
which they
OFFER AT RETAIL AT LOW PRICES.
Also,
BOYS' CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ONE PRICE FOR GOODS—NO DEVIATION.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL BEG LEAVE TO RETURN their sincere thanks to the Fire Department, especially to the Companies of the First and Second Wards and Engine Companies Nos. 28 and 42, for their prompt and efficient assistance rendered this afternoon at the fire in their store, No. 54 South-st., and also to their neighbors for their kind services rendered, and to the members of the Police for the admirable order maintained during the temporary confusion.
NEW-YORK, April 10, 1855.

JAMES E. RAY, NO. 102 BOWERY, IMPORTER AND Manufacturer of UNDER GARMENTS AND HOSIERY. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiased approval. Wholesale and retail.

OFFICE OF THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 30, 1855.
IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS of the Charter of this Company, the following Statement is published, showing the result of its first year's business:

Total amount of Premiums received from 1st March, 1854, to 28th February, 1855, both inclusive		$937,670 69
Earned Premiums during the year, as above	$876,260 78	
Less Return Premiums	53,003 91	$823,256 87
Losses, including $38,000 of claims ascertained but not yet due	$361,412 11	
Reinsurance	15,000 95	
Expenses, loss of interest, and Re-bate of 5 per cent. on Subscription Notes	69,948 71	446,412 77
Profit		$376,837 59

ASSETS 28TH FEBRUARY, 1855.

Cash in Bank		$12,295 62
Loans on Call against Collateral Securities		68,000 00
Bills Receivable		2,000 00
Premium Notes	$283,705 27	
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums	426,186 98	709,892 25
Uncollected Premiums, and Claims due the Company		12,971 59
Total		$799,164 46

In view of the above results the Board of Trustees have this day resolved that a Scrip Dividend of Fifteen per Cent be declared on the net amount of earned premiums, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 16th inst.
By order of the Board,
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary

TRUSTEES.
John L. Aspinwall, Moses H. Grinnell, W. A. Pinkney,
John Austen, John D. Hicks, Frederic W. Stevens,
James Brown, J. W. Howes, D. A. N. Kendall,
N. D. Carlile, Richard Irvin, Thomas Kirby,
George Christ, John F. Kitching, C. H. Seed,
Francis Cottenet, G. Henry Knox, Wm. F. Sanderson,
Thomas Dutilh, Jr., Edward Lambert, Jr., Wm. Scrymser,
Robert Emmet, Jr., Charles Lamson, C. R. Sutton,
F. G. Foster, A. M. Lawrence, John C. Williams,
Josh. Gallard, Jr., Arthur Leary, William S. Wilson,
Mortimer Livingston.
C. F. FABER, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

MORE TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—Mr. ERNST, of LITTLE COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA and nervous disorder:
JOY & WILKINSON, Penn Yan, N. Y., May 13, 1853, say: "Your German Bitters give good satisfaction, and the sales are rapidly increasing."
LOUIS J. DUTILH, Millerstown, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1851, said: "Your medicine sells well. I have witnessed its virtues in many cases, and would use it in my practice if I knew the composition."
They are entirely vegetable, free from all injurious ingredients, always strengthening and never prostrating the system. Sold by dealers everywhere.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-Proof Locks, have received every premium wherever exhibited, at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the best, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, although others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with HALL'S Patent Powder Proof Locks. S. C. HERRING,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 345 Broadway (near Grand-st.), are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered in this market, at a REDUCTION of 25 per cent. from last season's prices:

Rich Velvet	10s. to 14s. per yard
Rich Tapestry	5s. to 7s. per yard
Rich Brussels	4s. to 5s. per yard
Rich Three-Ply	3s. 6d. to 4s. per yard
Best Ingrain	3s. to 3s. per yard

And other goods equally low.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE.—GREAT IMprovements

SPECIAL NOTICES

DR. POWERS'S SARAPARILLA.

DR. Tells Purely Vegetable Preparation does more good, cures more diseases, and purifies the blood better than any other medicine ever discovered by DR. TOWNSEND.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS YEAR 1808.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Purely Vegetable Preparation that can be relied on as a sure and effectual remedy for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Tetter, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Female Weakness, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Piles, Fever and Ague, Consumption, Pain in the Side, Back and Limbs, Loss of Appetite, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Headache, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Female Complaints, Irregularities, Suppressions, Whites, Nervous Affections, Debility, Dimness of Vision, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Nervous Prostration

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—THE OR-iginal Cottage, pleasantly situated on Kingsbridge-rd., half a mile from the depot. It is 30 by 30, built in modern style, and contains 10 rooms, with all the modern improvements. Also, a two-story frame house, 20 by 30, with 10 rooms, and a large lot of ground, well stocked with fruit trees, &c

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

RAILROADS.

FOR EUROPE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

New-York Daily Times, Wednesday, April 11, 1855.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-JERSEY.

Election Results.

Democratic Majority 1,000.

Democratic Gain 3 Senators.

Democratic Gain 15 Assembly.

Democratic Assembly Ticket Elected.

Election Yesterday, April 10.

By the Jersey Express, a consolidation between the Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies, and Morristown Railroad Company.

The Election Returns are very meagre, owing to the storm of Tuesday, and the consequent delay in the mails. The Democratic majority for Governor will be about 1,000, and the Democratic Assembly ticket is elected by from 15 to 20 majority.

The Democratic Senators elected are Messrs. Ryerson, Wood, Ward, Hetfield, Wall, Hendrickson, Price, Bedle, Miller, Ryall, Hoagland, Hill, Ferguson, Hopkins, Hutchinson, Ackerman, Hall, Hendrickson,